

Rabbit anti-Human Vitronectin Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VTN antibody

Anti-Vitronectin Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256363	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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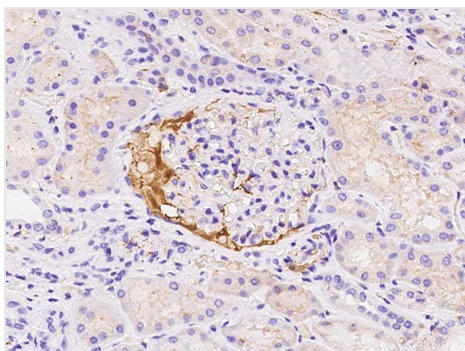
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitronectin; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Vitronectin Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Vitronectin/VTN Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; vitronectin; Anti-V75 Antibody; Anti-VN Antibody; Anti-VNT Antibody; anti-VTN antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

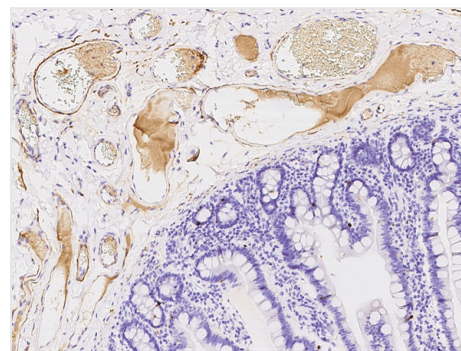
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human Vitronectin/VTN
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-VTN antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human Vitronectin/VTN fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human Vitronectin/VTN fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human VTN in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human VTN in human duodenum with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VTN antibody	Vitronectin, also known as VTN, is a member of the pexin family. It is an abundant glycoprotein found in serum the extracellular matrix and promotes cell adhesion and spreading. Vitronectin is a secreted protein and exists in either a single chain form or a cleaved, two chain form held together by a disulfide bond. Vitronectin is a plasma glycoprotein implicated as a regulator of diverse physiological process, including blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, pericellular proteolysis, complement dependent immune responses, and cell attachment and spreading. Because of its ability to bind platelet glycoproteins and mediate platelet adhesion and aggregation at sites of vascular injury, vitronectin has become an important mediator in the pathogenesis of coronary atherosclerosis. As a multifunctional protein with a multiple binding domain, Vitronectin interacts with a variety of plasma and cell proteins. Vitronectin binds multiple ligands, including the soluble vitronectin receptor. It may be an independent predictor of adverse cardiovascular outcomes following acute stenting. Accordingly, Vitronectin is suggested to be involved in hemostasis, cell migration, as well as tumor malignancy.
References	Ekmeki OB, et al. (2006) Vitronectin in atherosclerotic disease. Clin Chim Acta. 368(1-2): 77-83.Derer W, et al. (2009) Vitronectin concentrations predict risk in patients undergoing coronary stenting. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2(1): 14-9.Heyman L, et al. (2010) Mesothelial vitronectin stimulates migration of ovarian cancer cells. Cell Biol Int. 34(5): 493-502.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/vitronectin-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256363>